

FOR RENT.
A HOUSE of the late
on Water-street. It is a
bright, and has all necessary
a very excellent garden at

J. H. Hooe,
John Muncafter,
Executors.
conf

Property for Sale.

ed of trust made by ELISHA
subscriber for the benefit of
will be exposed to public
the tavern door of Zachariah
town of Occoquan, at twelve
RIDAY, the twenty-first of

able MILL-SEAT.

he said Janney, situate in the
ocquan. On this site was
years ago, a spacious three
house, which ever since has
a manufacturing mill until
ago it was destroyed by fire
of the mill and a considerable
work still stands and would
ly substantial to erect new

considerable part of the iron
nswer for a new mill, which
aids be erected in time to
crop of wheat. The ad-
vancing to this valuable prop-
riest season never wants wa-
ally known as hardly to need
eration. Suffice it to state,
in a healthy and flourishing
falls of Occoquan river, a-
outh of Alexandria, on the
leading from north to south,
fine wheat country, and has
ter to the mill door where
of sufficient burthen to car-
rels of flour.

ALSO,

and place will be exposed to

sale,

YARD and the Im-

n, which are calculated for

he tanning business to ad-
large scale, together with
her, &c. on hand.

ALSO,

or sale, at the same time and

place,

vided Moiety of a

containing about 500 acres,
th side of the Occoquan il-

from the quantity of fine

contains.

for the real property will

at on the purchase money

0 days by negotiable notes

or the residue a credit will

two and three years on equal

ed of trust upon the prop-

payments will be required.

iculars, those who may de-

will be pleased to apply to

Scott, at Occoquan, or to the

Hill, near Alexandria.

d M. Scott, Trustee.

Stavits

entertainment.

r respectfully informs his

public generally, that he has

of Entertainment for travel-

Colchester Ferry, oppo-

where he will keep a con-

stater may be necessary in

commodation of those who

with their custom, on the

ms.

W. Millan.

co3tlaw6m

nwealth of Virginia

y County, GREETING:

ey commanded to summon

ey, Jacob Janney, Philip

oe, jun. Philip Slaughter,

s, to appear at the capitol,

mond, on the 17th day of

n, before the judge of the

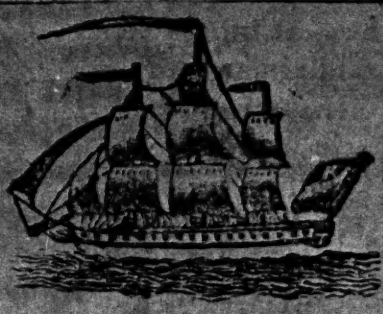
hancery, directed by law

said city, to answer a bill

them in the said court, by

And this they shall in no

Alexandria DAILY Gazette,



Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1869.

[No. 2521.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
na prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

COTTON.

30 bales PRIME UPLAND COTTON,
or sale by the subscriber, at a very mode-
rate price and on a liberal credit.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

June 1.

Just Published,
BY COTTON AND STEWART,

And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1869.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand
ross, or single one.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—

Just received by ROBERT GRAY.

Also,

A general assortment of

ee's Patent Family Medicines,

AND

Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic

Detergent.

March 17.

Just Received

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,

A few copies of the works of

FISHER AMES,

Compiled by a number of his friends—to
hich are prefixed notices of his life and char-
acter. Price \$3.50 in boards.

May 17.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CL-

ARS, warranted of the very first quality

and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,

Rappee do Coarse and Fine,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s

and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,

good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-

RIES, for sale.

December 21.

ROBERT GRAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

The following new Songs

SET TO MUSIC:

The Lay of Love, written by J. L. Lewis

q. The music composed by Dr. J. Clarke

ice 25 cents.

The Home of my Heart, a Ballad, sung

Mr. Incedan, and composed by Mr. E.

elps. Price 25 cents.

Twice Forward, a favorite Cotillion, a-

nted to the new song of No, no, no, it

it be so. Price 25 cents.

The Days that are gone, a Ballad, with an

companion for the piano forte, compo-

ed by Dr. Clarke. Price 37 1-2 cents.

On a beautiful Butterfly, burnt in a bal-

on. Price 12 1-2 cents.

June 6.

FRESH FRUIT.

the subscriber has just received and offers for

sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,

Muscadel and Bloom Raisins

boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

For BOSTON,

The Schooner

ELIZABETH,

JEREMIAH NEWCOMB, Master;

To sail next week. For freight or passage,

having good accommodations, apply to

John G. Ladd.

Who has for sale, now landing from said ves-

sel,

75 tons Plaster of Paris.

May 29.

COFFEE & LOGWOOD.

THIS DAY LANDING from the schooner

Friendship, capt. Bell, from Barracoa, and

for Sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

45,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee,

6 tons Logwood.

For Freight,

The Barque

EDWARD,

Moses Emery, Master;

Burthen about 2200 barrels, is an excellen

vessel in complete order, and daily expecte

from an eastern port. For terms

Apply as above.

June 16.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers

and friends, that he has

Recommended the Grocery Business,

At this Store on King near Washington-

street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of

goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dis-

pose of each and every article on the most

moderate terms.

May 7.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN A VAY, from the subscriber, about

six weeks since, a negro woman named LID-

DY, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, she is

a black likely woman, has remarkable thin

lips and her nose is not flat, has lost most of

her fore teeth, she had a variety of clothing

not recollected. It is supposed she is lurk-

ing about Alexandria as her husband lives

with Mr. Robert Anderson. She is a very

noted woman in this town having lived with-

in a few years in several families before I

bought her. The above reward will be paid

for apprehending and securing her in jail so

that I get her again, and reasonable charges

if brought home.

Peter Sherron.

June 13.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Princestreet

Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads

and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-Englan

Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-

shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,

and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-

edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip-

Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings

in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of

Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens,

Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages

of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens

Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

keens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writ-

ing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse

Salt, Cordage, Flax, Gine, a quantity of Vi-

negar, 200 tons Plaster Paris, and 20 tons

Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January

FOR SALE,

Mrs. Law's FARM, near this town.

Terms, which will be very accommodat-

ing, made known by WALTER JONES, Esq.

in Washington.

May 39.

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLAS-

SES, for sale by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 10.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the
western country, will sell the FARM on
which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles
from Alexandria, 9 from George Town fer-
ry, and about the same from the Potomac
bridge crossing to the city of Washington—
in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, con-
taining about 470 acres, on which is a conve-
nient dwelling house, large enough for a gen-
teel family, together with all the outhouses
suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of
apple trees of selected fruit, together with
different other fruit trees, a proportion of im-
proved meadow for the scythe, and a large
portion more may easily be made. Any per-
son inclined to purchase may know the terms
by application to Mr. Joan DULIN, adjoining
the said farm, or the subscriber on the pre-
mises.

E. Dulin.

June 9.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the decree of the hon. the
circuit court of the district of Columbia
for the county of Alexandria, the subscribers
will proceed to sell at public sale on the pre-
mises on Saturday the first day of July next,
for ready money, that three story BRICK
HOUSE situate on the south side of Prince-
street, between Fairfax & Water streets, for-
merly occupied by Adam S. Swoope, deceased.

Thomas Swann,

Edmund I. Lee,

COMMISSIONERS.

May 29.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be sold, at public auction, at Northum-
berland court house, in the county of North-
umberland, and state of Virginia, on
TUESDAY, the fifth day of September
next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon,
Five contiguous Plantations,

Amounting together to about 2700 Acres,

SITUATE on the river Potomac, and

within about three miles of the court-

house. These estates formerly belonged to

Presley Thornton, Esq. and are the same on

which he lived. They have never been seen

by either of the subscribers; but it is under-

stood, that about 1700 acres of them are as

valuable low grounds as any on the river, and

a considerable part thereof heavily timbered.

The uplands consist of about 1000 acres, and

the whole is well calculated for the production

of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and small

grain of all kinds, in great abundance. The

waters are said to abound with excellent

fish, oysters, and wild fowl. The water car-

riage is easy and convenient to Norfolk, Ba-

timore, Alexandria, and the city of Wash-

ington; and as these estates possess several

good mill seats, with an abundance of water,

and a plentiful supply of timber, they must

be very valuable.

The premises will be shewn to persons in-

clining to purchase, by Col. James Moore,

who lives on them, or by Samuel Blackwell,

Esq. who lives near to them; and the terms

of payment may be known a sufficient time

before the sale, by applying to either of them,

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, May 31.

DEBATE

On Mr. Randolph's motion for approving
the late conduct of the president of the U.
States.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. FISK said it was with great sincerity that he now declared he was glad that this unfinished business was taken up by the house at this time; and he should speak with equal sincerity were he to say that he should be glad that the house might finish it before they adjourned. Nor did he speak with less sincerity when he declared his reluctance to offer any remarks on the subject. Nothing but the extraordinary course the discussion had taken, should have induced him, young and inexperienced as he was in the business of the house, at this time to have trespassed on its patience. As an individual or private citizen (said Mr. F.) I have no objection to the sentiments contained in that resolution as originally proposed, nor to the amendments suggested. I do not know that there is any difference of opinion on this subject; and I did regret to see a proposition introduced which might look like a distrust of the unanimity which I believe at this time prevails in the nation. I for one have not heard any murmuring or complaints of the conduct of the president in meeting the overtures of the British government, but lest I should be unwilling to give my vote as a representative of the people upon this resolution or any other of like description. I consider it to be derogating from the dignity of a representative of the people to give my approbation to the president or any other officer, however meritorious, when he has performed no works of supererogation, but merely a duty clearly defined by the express letter of the law; which if he had not done, it might have called not for the voluntary, but for the constitutional interposition of this house. And so long as this house is organized with the powers and duties which are vested in it by the constitution, giving it the sole power of impeachment, I should think we ought to act with great caution in giving votes of approbation of an officer whose conduct in the execution of his office it may become our duty constitutionally to enquire into. I could therefore have satisfied myself with giving a silent vote on postponing it, which I was willing to do, not only indefinitely, but I was content that the time of its postponement should be co-extensive with the existence of our free government. I was unwilling for one to be converting this splendid hall of legislative deliberation into a temple for offering up adulation to the executive shrine. I was willing for another consideration to postpone the consideration, viz., to save the time of the house and of the nation: for whatever idea some gentlemen may entertain with respect to the necessity of transacting all the ordinary business of the nation at this session, & whatever belief they may have that there is no constitutional objection to it, I must beg leave to say that I entertain a very different opinion—and looking into the constitution for my guide, carries me back to the time when it was proposed and to the convention who did propose it. A great proportion of that body was, as the greatest proportion of Congress always has been and always will be, farmers. Certainly, when reasoning upon the time when it would be most expedient to convene Congress, they fixed upon a period more convenient to the agricultural interests of the country than any other; and at that time I think it would be proper still to meet. I believe, sir, that it was the general impression of the nation, not only when the law convening Congress was passed, but when the time of meeting had arrived, that their attention would be directed to those objects and those only which obviously and imperiously demanded their attention; and I hope that this house equally with the president of the U. States will be "aware of the inconveniences attending a protracted session at this season of the year." And sorry am I to hear any one, especially

one from the southern parts of the U. S. say that he shall go on to transact the ordinary business of the session; but not so much do I regret to hear this, as to hear him declare that he wishes to try the strength of the south and west against that of the east and north. I am aware, and so must be every member of this house, of the out of door insinuations about the influence of different sections of the union. I believe nothing of it; and I am sorry that so vile a calumny should receive the countenance of any member of the house. I never wish to see any measure brought forward which shall try the strength of the comparative parts of the union. I should wish that geographical distinctions should be no more heard of, but that we should consider the interest of different sections of the country as the interest of the whole.

Another and a principal consideration with me for wishing to postpone the discussion of the question at this time was, that it would lead to the very (as I conceive it) improper examination or discussion of our foreign relations. This argument seemed to have considerable weight on the first day's discussion; but the gentleman from Virginia came forward afterwards to fortify his claim to the attention of the house by exhibiting precedents shewing the conduct of former administrations. Precedents are sometimes entitled to consideration and deserving of weight. They are of two kinds, one establishing a form of procedure, and the other a principle of action. To the former there is no objection, if it be not obviously improper; but to the latter we pay no attention, unless convinced that the principle is correct. What are the precedents on which the gentleman relies? Are they analogous or are they not? The first precedent, upon which the gentleman who introduced it with an air of triumph seemed to rely, was that of a vote of thanks and an expression of approbation of the conduct of the father of his country in one of his last though not least useful measures, (the proclamation of neutrality) conducive to the interests and happiness, and perhaps to the preservation and salvation of his country. But what, let me ask this house to consider for a moment, was the situation of the country at the time that proclamation was issued? Was it not different from the present? Unfortunate, perhaps, was it for the citizens of this country, that, in 1793, they had not got rid of impressions, made during the revolution, hostile to England and favorable to France. Whether justly or unjustly made, it is not now my purpose to enquire. Suffice it, that they did exist. There was a disposition in the country at that time to hail the French revolution as the dawn of liberty to the European states. Scarcely could our people be restrained, and indeed they were not restrained, from celebrating it, by festivals, songs and toasts to the success of the French patriots. About this time war commenced between England and France. It then became a question with the administration, more than with the people—for their zeal for French success would perhaps, unless restrained, have hurried them to take a part with those whom they considered to be fighting the battles of liberty, and to whom they considered themselves under so many and so great obligations—it became a question what was the duty of this country towards France. In this situation of things the President, not directed how to act by the plain letter of a statute, and doubting his power and his duty in this respect, convenes the heads of departments—and I believe I should not err were I to say that a diversity of opinion existed even there as to what course should be pursued; but the opinion and judgment of the President prevailed. His course was that of neutrality. A proclamation was then issued. What was its effect? Did it meet universal approbation, as in the case of the present measure? Did the people give it their hearty & unequivocal consent? No, sir; there were murmurs—and even the conduct of Washington was questioned. In this situation of things, shortly after, Congress convened. The interest of the nation, as it were, required the expression of the opinion of this house; and that measure they did not hesitate to take, and commended the executive for the course which he took. Hence, I conceive sir, that there was no analogy between that case & the present. This authority is not sufficient to convince me that it is my duty to vote for the resolution.

The next precedent adduced was the expression of the opinion which this house entertained in relation to another subject, viz. the obstruction of the navigation of the river Mississippi. You, sir, with every other member, will recollect the sensation which was excited, not only among our western brethren, but throughout the nation, on this occasion; that doubts were entertained whether our rights were invaded

by an unauthorized act of a Spanish officer, or by an act of the Spanish government itself. Doubts were also entertained as to what course should be pursued. In this state of the public mind, Congress found it necessary to give their opinion, and expressed not only confidence in the wisdom of the executive, but declared that they believed the act to have been unauthorized on the part of Spain. This expression of the sense of the house seemed at this time really to be demanded by the situation of the nation. Is this the case with the question now before us? I cannot see it in that light. This precedent, therefore, with the other, is not sufficient to convince me of the propriety of voting for this resolution and amendment, or even of discussing it. But it seems, sir, with the rules of this house and the common law practice in it, there is something which compels us to go into this discussion. *Nolens volens*, we must be driven into it; *fas aut nefas* it must be discussed.

What objection is made to indefinite postponement? The gentleman does not object to his own resolution, but objects to the amendment. Now, sir, if there be any propriety in any part of the business, I conceive the amendment necessary to define the meaning, and convey more distinctly the sense of the original resolution. For with all the little powers of discrimination which I possess, I have not been able to make a distinction between the system pursued by the present and late President in relation to this particular subject. And, speaking, as I shall, on the three objections made to the amendment, I shall not be guided by any impressions made on me from having participated in the discussion of last winter. I shall speak from impressions made on my mind in common with the people of the district I have the honor to represent, and I believe I might say upon the minds of the majority of the people of the U. S. The gentleman who introduced this resolution has told us that he cannot vote for the amendment because he cannot consent to attach the healthy body of the present administration to the lifeless corps of the late administration; that we should not bring it up to view; that its evil deeds should be buried with it, and its good deeds alone be inscribed on its monument. If, sir, its monument is to be inscribed, and the sentiments of the gentleman from Virginia prevail, I would say, as was said on another occasion—Let not the monument be inscribed till other days and other men can do justice to its merits. Another comparison the gentleman made—He said he was willing to vote for the original resolution and opposed to the amendment, the introduction of which he said, reminded him of a certain description of persons in Virginia who having a pair of horses one bad and the other good, praised the poor animal in proportion to his deficiency. The gentleman told us too the other day, among many instructions which he gave us, and the young members particularly, whom he called *youthful spirits*, that we might object to the proposition, because a precedent for it was derived from federal times. Sir, I never have and I hope I never shall object to any thing on account of its name. The gentleman told us too that the error in reasoning did not lie in the inferences so much as in the premises. Apply this remark to the present case—If, sir, the present administration be the good horse, and needs no commendation, why introduce this resolution? I am not capable of understanding this, sir.

This resolution met an objection on account of its being an abstract proposition; and as such, not deserving the attention of this house in a legislative capacity. The answer given was, that it was a common practice of the house at the close of every session to thank the Speaker. This practice is but a mere expression of courtesy, confined to the officers of this house and not extended to the other departments of government; and there can be no impropriety in this. But if it be considered as a precedent, what will be the effect of it? It has been so long established, not only in this house but in the different states, as a matter of course, that the omission of it would be considered at least as a censure on the individual filling the chair. And are we, at the commencement of this session, about to establish this precedent to be venerated as such at each subsequent session? Are we to establish that it shall hereafter be considered as a matter of course, when we come to the Capitol, to make our bow to the President and express our approbation of his conduct, or have our silence construed into a mark of disapprobation? Surely not sir. So much for this argument, urged in favor of the resolution, but which convinces me of the impropriety of adopting it.

The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) requested that when any member

rose to answer his argument they should state it and meet it fairly. I am not gifted with any extraordinary powers of recollection; but if my memory will serve me, I will endeavor to take up the gauntlet as respects two arguments advanced by the gentleman to shew his aversion to the amendment; and one of them, though not novel, is rather extraordinary: that the embargo that measure which he considers so ruinous to his country, was laid at a time when the British orders in council were not known in this country; he afterwards narrowed his assertion by saying that they might have been known in New-York, but were not known here. As at that time I had not the honor of a seat in this house I cannot declare what was known here. But this I can say, that twelve or fifteen days before the embargo was known, it was known in New-York that it was the intention of the British government to issue these orders; that they were agreed to on the 11th of November, and would be published on the 14th. But the gentleman says that even if they were known they were not *officially* known. What information does the gentleman require to authorize him to act? Official information regulates but a small proportion of the acts of this body. The constitution has made it the duty of the president to lay before Congress such information as he may possess in relation to the affairs of the nation. In ordinary times he calls the attention of Congress to the interest of the nation generally; and from the information which they bring with them do they generally act. Yet this information is not official. But what idea are we to attach to this house to suppose that on important occasions they will not act without it? I would suppose a case. A messenger runs in and tells you that the north wing of this building is on fire. Would you wait for official information of the event from the President before you seek for safety? Of this fact of the intention of the British government there was sufficient evidence, short of positive proof, not only to the executive, but to this house. In the message of the President of the U. States accompanying the documents called the correspondence between Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Champagny, we find this passage: "The communications now made shewing the great and increasing dangers with which our seamen and merchandise are threatened on the high seas and elsewhere from the belligerent powers, &c." What belligerent powers? Who were the belligerents (more than one, observe) to whom the President in this language referred? Can it be said that he meant France and Spain or did he not mean France and England? Take this with another fact: that it was known as early as the correspondence between Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Champagny was received, that it was the intention of the French government, (about one year after the date of the Berlin decree) to extend it to American vessels. This first information was a fact from which another fact was to be inferred. The orders in council (issued seven days after the treaty was signed) contained a practical exposition by the British government of the Berlin decree, and a declaration that if its operation was extended to neutrals, Great Britain would for self preservation, retaliate those decrees, unless neutral powers would resist. No doubt could remain with the American government on comparing the information from Mr. Armstrong with the proclamation of the intention to issue such orders. But if this be not sufficient to establish the fact, that these orders were known to the government, it is a fact that they were known at New-York long before the embargo; and as only three days after required for the passage of the mail from New-York to this place, it is fair to presume that it was not only known to the government but to every gentleman of observation at this place, what the course was which the British government intended to pursue. I find that the information was published in a New-York paper of the 13th of December. In the intelligence given at the bar of the house of commons, Mr. Martin says that on the 12th of November he wrote to his American correspondents that such was the intention of the British government, and that orders in council to such effect would be issued and on the 14th November published in the Gazette; and he produced a New-York paper at the bar of the house of the 13th December, containing the extract from his letter. This shews that the purpose of these orders was published in New-York on the 13th December. But this is immaterial. I should suppose that the objection if founded in fact, would be of very inconsiderable weight if this was a good measure, because if it was found afterwards that the orders did exist & would have gone into operation had not the embargo been passed, had our vessels been permitted to prosecute their rights on the high seas. Certainly to my mind it is quite

is argument they should fairly, I am not gifted with the powers of recollection, but I can remember that the gauntlet was laid at a time when the council were not known in afterwards narrowed his that they might have New-York, but were not at that time I had not the this house I cannot de- down here. But this I can fifteen days before the in, it was known in New- the intention of the British these orders; that they the 11th of November, ished on the 14th. But s that even if they were not officially known. What the gentleman require to not? Official information all proportion of the acts constitution has made president to lay before information as he may pos- the affairs of the nation, he calls the attention of rest of the nation gene- information which they do they generally act— on is not official. But attach to this house to important occasions, they it? I would suppose a runs in and tells you of this building is on fire, official information of President before you of this fact of the inten- government there was short of positive proof, tive, but to this house, President of the U. the documents called between Mr. Armstrong y, we find this passage: ons now made shewing ing dangers with which chandize are threatened elsewhere from the be- "What belligerent e the belligerents (more whom the President red? Can it be said e and Spain or did he and England? Take t: that it was known pondence between Mr. Champagny was receiv- tion of the French go- year after the date of extend it to American information was a fact act was to be inferred, il (issued seven days igned) contained a prac- e British government and a declaration that tended to neutrals, G. preservation, retaliate neutral powers would could remain with the on comparing the in- Armstrong with the tion to issue such not sufficient to estab- se orders were known a fact that they were long before the em- three days after re- of the mail from N- s fair to presume that o the government but observation at this se was which the tended to pursue, nation was publish- aper of the 13th of elligence given at the amons, Mr. Martia November he wrote spondents that such British government, uncl to such effect the 14th November- e, and he produced he bar of the house, containing the ex- This shews that the s was published in December. But should suppose that d in fact, would be right if this was a if it was found al- did exist & would had not the em- our vessels been their rights on the my mind it is quite

argument whether it was a "lingly fiat" or the dictate of wisdom. But the gentleman from Virginia says that the embargo has been a measure calcu- lated only to work the ruin of this country—that its operation has been confined to America; that its pernicious effects have been felt here and here only. This sir, is very different language from that which has been held on the floor of the British House of Commons and of the House of Lords, by statesmen of the first respectability in that country—and I should suppose, that a citizen of the British nation, feeling an interest in its prosperity, would at least be as capable of judging of the effects of such a measure, as a citizen of this country remaining here whilst its effects were operating there. I will beg leave for a mo- ment to call the attention of this house to what lord Grenville says on this measure, and he incidentally mentions another fact, which had been contradicted in this country and even in this house. [Mr. Fisk here quoted parts of lord Grenville's speech, published in the Alexandria Gazette some time ago.] He states that he views the embargo to have been alarming in its effects; he states it in his place in the British house of lords. It will not, after this, be contended, I presume, even by those who say that the measure was ruinous to this country, that it was not injurious to Great Britain, who was really the aggressor upon the indisputable rights of this country. The embargo, however, was a measure which the honorable mover of the resolution had the honor to oppose. He was for giving up this system of restriction: it was the same system which had been com- menced in eighteen hundred and five—six, which he considers one of the most disastrous periods and the commencement of the most disastrous system which the country ever witnessed; and since the system received his zealous opposition throughout, is he therefore desirous now to depreciate its effects, as ruinous to this country? He was opposed to the non-importation act, passed in 1806. Why was this act passed? This country found itself bound to do something for the protection of commerce. What was the state to which this country was then reduced? New principles, it was asserted, had been interpolated in the laws of nations; the admiralty courts had made such decisions as to authorize the capture of every neutral vessel on the high seas first, by deciding that touching at neutral ports did not legalize the voyage, but, that it ought to be considered as a direct voyage from the hostile colony to Europe. Upon this construction, the Mercury with a cargo of sugars from the Havanna, having touched at Charleston, and bound to Europe, was condemned in 1802. Under this decision, unexpected as it was novel, much of our merchants property was captured and condemned. Next the British admiralty courts held it requisite, to shew, that the cargo had been landed in the neutral port, and the duties on importation paid, and also that the first in- surance had been made for a voyage to terminate in a neutral country. Then it was held as in the case of the Essex, condemned in May, 1805, that the duties on importation should be actually paid in the neutral country; that to secure them by bond, and sub- ject to a drawback on exportation was not sufficient. These extraordinary decisions surprised many of your merchants, and subjected much more of their property to capture and condemnation. It was invading their rights from a quarter least expected, and in a manner they were utterly unprepared to meet. Under these various unfounded construc- tions of maritime law your merchants were extremely embarrassed—and what was their language upon the occasion? This house was filled with memorials and remonstrances, of merchants and others, from one end of the country to the other, protesting in the old language of free and independent men against these aggressions—Congress found it necessary to have recourse to some measure which would, by affecting the interest of the aggressor, be likely to prevent future outrages of this kind. The non-importa- tion act was with this view passed. Although it had more advocates than op-ponents, there were opponents to it, and the gentleman was one of them. He would not fight for the merchants, he would not con- tend with the periwinkles of the strand, I think was his expression then. It was also said that the British government was that of a high spirited nation and would never treat with you whilst this "rod" was laid over her head. She did treat, or rather she did condescend to treat (to use language more consonant to the ideas of the opponents of those measures) notwithstanding this pre- dication. The treaty of Mr. Monroe was formed during the existence, I will not say operation, of this measure. It was

continued. What said our ministers? And the gentleman from Virginia will consider their declaration, at least that of one of them, as good testimony. Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney said, and the British government did not appear to view it differently, (in speaking of the non-importation act) "The ground which Congress have taken in this just and salutary measure, we are far from wishing to abandon; but to suspend and abandon are very different things. The last would wound deeply the honor of the nation, and prostrate the character of the government; but the first is in perfect conformity with the spirit and purpose of the law and while it would furnish a signal proof of the equity and moderation of our public councils, would preserve unimpaired that firm and dignified attitude which it becomes us at all times, but now more especially to maintain."

[Speech to be continued.]

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

As dependencies of France in the new order, our government consider in Spain the city of Barcelona, and the bay of Rosas in the Mediterranean, and the coast of the bay of Biscay, from St. Andero to Fonterabia. All ports are therefore free, from St. Andero to Barcelona.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, June 20.

[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]

[Yesterday the committee of the whole house on the non-intercourse bill, rose with- out coming to a decision, reported progress and got leave to sit again, when the house adjourned.]

Mr. Newton, from the committee of com- merce and manufactures, made a report on so much of the president's message as re- lates to the revival of our commercial laws and fostering and encouraging domestic manufactures, and on several petitions from manufacturers of domestic articles. It con- cludes with the following resolution: Resolved, That an additional duty be laid on ready made clothes and millinery of 2 1-2 percent. ad valorem, on cotton manufac- tured beyond the cape of Good Hope, on bed ticken, corduroys and fustians of 2 1-2 percent. on shot, and other articles of which lead is the principal or chief value 1-2 cent per lb. on salt & cents per bushel.

A motion was made to divide the reso- lution, so as to take the question on all ex- cept salt, which was passed, and

Referred to a committee of the whole house, ayes 77, nays 41, after a disposition on the part of the house to postpone it in- definitely.

After most of the day spent in dispute on a question of order a motion was made to reconsider the last vote and lost. When the question recurred on referring the second member of the resolution and passed in the negative—ayes 32, nays 85.

On the question, for what day shall it be the order? the first Monday in August ob- tained—ayes 57, nays 52; which sets the subject at rest this session.

A message from the senate announced their agreement to a resolution appointing a committee to superintend the library.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. BASSETT in the chair, on the bill to amend and continue in force the non-intercourse act.

Mr. Jackson observed that lest doubts might arise about the construction of the first section and to render it more explicit, he would move, that nothing in it should prohibit the entry into the waters of the U. States or the territories thereof, of armed vessels of France or England.

Debate arose thereon.

CANADA.

Immediately upon information being re- ceived by colonel Simonds, who commands the detachments on that frontier, on the 14th May he issued an order to captain Bennett, of which the following is a transcript: "Albany, May 14, 1809.

"In consequence of an outrage commit- ted by a party of your men, acting under your orders, on the rights and sovereignty of a nation at peace with the U. S. I deem it an indispensable duty which I owe my government, to order you to be put under arrest; its also the most correct mode of pro- ceeding as to yourself, as by it you are af- forded the fairest opportunity of vindicat- ing your conduct. You will proceed to this place and wait further orders.

"Lieut. Nichols, of my staff will hand you this.

"JONAS SIMONDS."

Captain Bennett has surrendered himself to the arrest, and will of course be tried by a court martial.

Important Information.

The public have long been anxious to re- ceive some intelligence respecting the cele- brated Mammoth Bones, which, during the last summer, were shipped for France by the order of Mr. Jefferson. To Mr. Jef- ferson's personal friends, it will be particu- larly gratifying to learn from the following letter, that in September last the bones ar- rived in good condition: and were to have been "debarked" without delay, at the bridge of Austerlitz, at the northern gate of the garden of plants, across which these precious objects" were to be transported to the apartment destined for their reception."

Translation of the Count LACEPEDES' let- ter to D. B. WARDEN, &c. concerning the Fossil Bones, presented to the Na- tional Institute by the President of the United States. Dated Paris, 1st Sept. 1808.

SIR, I hastened to communicate to the insti- tute, in their sitting of Monday last, the let- ter which Mr. Jefferson was pleased to ad- dress, and which you had the complaisance to deliver to me.

The institute, penetrated with gratitude for this new mark of interest which its illus- trious member has manifested, has resolved that an expression of thanks shall be solemn- ly addressed to him by its proper officers.— It has also engaged me to testify to Mr. Jef- ferson the value it attaches to his attention. The institute has decided, that the fossil bones and other objects of natural history, which Mr. Jefferson has had the goodness to put at its disposal, shall be placed in the Museum of Natural History; the only place where the public can conveniently and use- fully examine this fine present of Mr. Jef- ferson.

In consequence of this decision of the In- stitute, I shall immediately make known to my colleagues of the Museum, what you have made known to me, sir, concerning the arrival of these bones; and as they come by the river, from Havre, and are, by their na- ture, susceptible of being injured, perhaps you may think proper to debark them at the bridge of Austerlitz, at the northern gate of the garden of plants, across which these pre- cious objects can be easily transported to the apartment destined for their reception.

Accept, sir, the new assurance of all the sentiments you merit, as also the renewal of my thanks for all that you have been pleased to communicate to me.

I have the honor to salute you,

(Signed)

COUNT DE LACEPEDE.

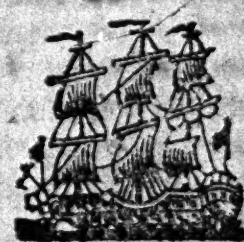
Monsieur Warden, Secretary of the American Legation.

P. S. I shall have the honor of sending to you, according to your permission, my an- swer to your illustrious President.

On the 6th instant, the wife of Mr. Phi- neas Brownson, of Farmington, was deli- vered of four children, viz. three boys and one girl. They were all born alive, but ex- pired in a few hours.

[Hartfort pap.]

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

CLEARED.

Ship Minerva, Given, Liverpool—By Robert Young and others.

Schooner Fair Play, Grinnalds, Barbados —By Mordecai Miller.

No arriva's this day from ports beyond the Capes of Virginia.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next, at four o'clock, will be offered for sale, on the premises,

A two story Brick House with a Lot of Ground, occupied by Mr. Ab. Walk- er, situate on north side King street, between St. Asaph and Washington streets, in a good situation for business. The terms of sale will be one fourth cash the balance in equal instal- ments of 6, 12 and 18 months—a deed of trust on the property will be taken to secure the payments. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

June 21.

A few Passengers will be taken on board the ship VENUS for Liverpool, at a moderate rate, if application is made to the captain before Monday next.

June 22.

3t.

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST, yesterday morning, a five stran GOLD NECKLACE, with a LOCKET at- tached to it, and the letters C. B. engraved on the Locket. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked on deli- vering it to the

PRINTER.

June 22.

3t.

YARWOOD'S Patent Washing Machine.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine, which by daily experience proves to answer the intended purpose, and for which the de- mand is great. He has already disposed of his right to the state of Maryland, and some counties in Virginia, and is willing to dispose of rights for counties in the different states to the southward of the Potomac river, and also for the territory of Louisiana. Masters of vessels will find it particularly useful.

Wm. C. Newton,

Agent of Joseph Yarwood.

June 22.

A further proof of Yarwood's useful Washing Machine.

We the subscribers have found, on trial, Joseph Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine to answer fully the intended purpose of wash- ing cloaths of every description, and do here- by recommend them to the public as a great saving of soap, labor and cloaths. Given under our hands this day of June, 1809.

(Signed)

Dorothea Rouge, Cathinder Calder, Ann McCarren, Martha Abercrombie, Ruth De- von, Rebecca Hattersley, Valinda Brown, Elizabeth Black, Jane B. Swann, H. Dick, Susanna Rounsaville, Elizabeth Wilson, Eli- zabeth Snyder, Nancy Kell, Sarah Kelsen- ger, Margaret B. Manley, Mary Feidall, Mary Steel, Sarah Fitzhugh, Mary Duffey.

Any person who wishes to purchase ready- made Machines, can be supplied by calling on the subscriber or John Thoup, who is now manufacturing them on Alfred street, Alex- andria.

I wish to employ from 15 to 20 hands who can work at the Joiners' business—also I will sell out my Grocery Store at the Potomac bridge, if applied to soon; for which I will give a short credit on a part; or I will take plank in part pay. The purchaser can have the store house which is a good stand for bu- siness.

Wm. C. NEWTON.

Piano Forte.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he will instruct them to play on the PIANO FORTE. For further infor- mation please to apply to him at Mr. D. JAN- KINS's, opposite the Indian Queen tavern, in King street.

Godfried Miller.

June 19.

co3t

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at s house on Washington-street, op- posite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Saw- ing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sack- ing and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces, Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

Februar 2.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of LAND, containing 272 acre situate in the county of Lancaster, (Virginia) on the main road leading from Richmond to Lancaster court house, five miles from the latter and four miles from Deep Creek, on the Rappahannock. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, corn house, a large barn and store house, a new, and a handsome apple orchard of about 300 trees. Upwards of 200 acres of the above land is well timbered with oak, chestnut and hickory. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. P. Triplett, of Alexan- dria, or to the subscriber adjoining this place.

Edmund Denney.

Centreville, Oct. 14—(17)

law

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending shortly to leave this place, requests all to whom he is in- debted to call and receive payment; and all who are indebted to him are hereby request- ed to call and settle their accounts, as my circumstances will not justify any longer in- dulgence.

Samuel McCloud.

June 3.

co3v

Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

20,000 Dollars.

BLACK RIVER LOTTERY.

No. 2.

On the 35th day's drawing the first drawn number will be entitled to 20,000 dollars.—There is also in the wheel one prize of 1000 dollars, 3 of 500, 13 of 200, and 36 of 100 dollars.

Present price of Tickets 12 dollars.
For sale by

ROBERT GRAY.

June 20.

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a deed of trust made by ELISHA JANNEY to the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, will be exposed to public sale, at the coffee house, in Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 10th day of next month, at 12 o'clock, the following Property, viz.

One half acre of Ground, situate at the south east corner of Duke and Royal streets, on which there are two excellent brick dwelling houses, one of which is an elegant three story house built within the last year, finished in the handsomest style, and calculated to accommodate a large family.—This lot will be divided if required, to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

At the same time and place will be sold, The Wharf of the said Elisha Janney, with the improvements thereon, situated on the south side of Prince street.

ALSO,

At the same time and place will be sold, An unimproved half acre Lot of Ground, situated at the corner of Cameron and Henry streets.

ALSO,

A small House and Lot, situated on an alley east of Union between Duke and Wolf streets.

ALSO,

A small Farm, lying upon the Leesburg road, about three miles from town, on which there is a tolerable good frame dwelling house and kitchen. The farm consists of about twelve acres of land under a good enclosure, good orchards, a good well of water, and is in a high state of cultivation, having at present a growing crop upon it.

Terms of sale of the above mentioned property will be—Ten per cent. on the amount of the purchase money payable within 60 days, by good negotiable notes well endorsed—for the residue a credit will be given of one, two and three years, in equal payments, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment will be required.

Any person inclining to purchase any part of the above mentioned property, and wishing to view the premises, will be shown them on application to Mr. Elisha Janney, or to Mr. Michael Cleary.

Richard M. Scott, Trustee.

June 19—20.

Stawts

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.
7000 lb. Green Coffee
15-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 casks Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and canisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tenerife, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey,

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice,

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pi-

mento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's,

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,

Selling Lines, &c. &c.

October 18,

Robert Gray,

Bookseller and Stationer, King-street, Alex-

andria, has just received, for sale,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

The Columbiad, a poem, by Joel Barlow, in large quarto, with plates—the most elegant work ever printed in America. Same work, in two volumes, 12 mo. Titled, or the World Explained. Steuben's Military Discipline. Hugu Trevor. Littleton's Letter-Writer in London. Discarded Son. Lay of an Irish Harp. Marmion. Harriot's Struggles. Whitfield's Sermons. Burns's Works. Spectator. Milton's Works. Sterne's Works. Young's Night Thoughts. Botanic Garden. Telemachus, in French. Ferguson's Astronomy. Hervey's Meditations. Duncan's Logic. Johnson's Pocket Dictionary. Domestic Cookery. Gulliver's Travels. Common Prayer Book. gilt and plain. Catholic ditto. Nugent's French Pocket Dictionary. Roderick Random. Lovers of La Vendee. New Week's Preparation for the Sacrament. Geographical Compilations. Murray's Grammar, large and small. Pleader's Assistant. History of America. Don Quixotte. With a Hisd assortment of Writing and Letter Paper, Bonnet Boards, &c. &c.

ALSO, the following musical articles.

A few Violins of a very superior quality.—Common do. from 3 dollars price, up to 12 dollars. Violin Bows, Bridges and Screw Pins. Best Roman Violin Strings, extra long Russian horse hair for Violin Bows. Clarified Rozin for do. Instructions for the Piano, Violin, Flute, Fife and Clarinet. German Flutes, tip and plain. One excellent C. Clarinet. One Hautboy. Clarinet and Hautboy reeds. Military Fifes of a superior quality. Common do.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS,

A selection of modern SONGS, set to music for the Flute or Violin.

Madisons March, as played by the City Band on the 4th of March last, composed by P. Mauro, Washington City. Madison's March, as played at the New Theatre Philadelphia and Baltimore, composed by A Reinagle. Both Marches set for the Piano Forte

VALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE,

Distant 23 miles from Georgetown and Alexandria, 19 miles from Occoquan Mills, and twenty from Dumfries, and within two miles and a half of the Little River Turnpike Road. It consists of Five and Twenty Hundred acres, lying on the waters of Bull and Little Rocky runs, in the counties of Fairfax and Prince William. The quality of this land is excellent, and, to a grazier especially, would be a source of great emolument, from the quantity of low grounds: of which there is not less than Five hundred acres, ready, from the strength of the soil, to be sowed in Timothy. This land is decidedly benefited by the plaster of Paris. On it is a very good site for a mill, the stream being one of the most constant in that part of the country. There are about 800 acres in wood, heavily timbered. The improvements are, a dwelling house newly fitted up, consisting of two rooms below stairs, with a store room and two convenient closets, three lodging rooms above stairs, an excellent cellar, a kitchen, corn house, meat house and stables. Likewise the overseer's house, one in each county, with other necessary houses for negroes, &c.

Between 2 and 300 acres in addition, for sale, in Prince William county, on Bull Run, near its conflux with Occoquan. This land lies about 10 or 11 miles from the Occoquan mills, and has nearly one third in woods—its quality is equal to any in its immediate neighborhood.

Persons disposed to purchase may be supplied on the first named tract with a large stock of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils. The subscriber willing to emigrate southwardly will dispose of the above mentioned property on the most reasonable terms.

Information respecting the property may be had by application to the honorable Judge Washington of Mount Vernon, H. S. Turner, Esquire, of Jefferson county, or in the absence of the subscriber to Bernard Hooe, jun. Esq. living near the premises.

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, near Dumfries,

Va. June 12.

2aw

Valuable Property for Sale.

FIVE LOTS for sale, lying in the town of Alexandria, between Prince and Duke streets, two of the said Lots have fronts on Water street of 22 feet 2 inches each, extending 150 feet back, the other two have each a front on Union street of 22 feet 2 inches, and extend back 150 feet.

The other Lot has a front of 44 feet 4 inches on Union street, extending 220 feet to Potomac river.—On the front there is a valuable Wharf, which is at present fit to accommodate large vessels, and may, if necessary, be extended to seven fathom water. There is on the water lot a Store-house 20 by 40 feet, two story high, built with stone; the streets in front of the above lots are well paved.

For terms of sale apply to Joshua & Thomas Gilpin, the proprietors, in Philadelphia, or to George Gilpin in Alexandria.

May 22.

2aw

OBSERVE.

The following MEDICINES are sold by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller in King-street—and by A. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, Alexandria.

LEE'S ELIXIR!

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions. A single trial of this medicine will prove its efficacious quality in restoring a perspiration common to healthy people; it dislodges and expels the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthening the weakened vessels of the lungs, thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms of course are effectually and permanently conquered. The great number of cures performed in 1808 by this elegant and useful preparation, is sufficient to astonish and convince those that labor under colds, coughs, consumptions, &c. of being immediately relieved, without saying any thing of the many thousands benefited in former years; however for the information of those persons, if any there be, that have not heard of the balsamic qualities of Lee's Elixir, we give the names of the following persons who are well known to our citizens in general as persons of known integrity and strict veracity. From the following certificates it will plainly appear, that a three year's consumption, a common cold or cough, are all with ease removed by Lee's Elixir.

Messrs. R. Lee and Son,

The superior qualities of your medicine, called Lee's Elixir, induces me to give you this certificate for publication, to point to my suffering fellow mortals the road to health, the most valuable of all earthly possessions. For upwards of three years I have been afflicted with a severe cough, tightness of the breast, lowness of spirits, and a gradual wasting of the flesh; having tried different medicines recommended for such cases, without receiving any real benefit; fortunately one of your advertisements was given to me—I immediately applied to Mr. Vance, 178, Market street, for some of your Elixir, which has contrary to the expectations of my friends restored me to my former good state of health. Any other information will be given by me.

George Harwood,

Market street, Baltimore

Messrs. R. Lee & Son,

You are at liberty to publish for the good of others, the benefit I have received from your excellent preparation called Lee's Elixir. Being afflicted with violent pains in the breast, loss of appetite, and a debility of the whole system, which rendered me unable to attend to business, being advised to try your Elixir, I procured two bottles of Messieurs Warner and Hanna, which has entirely removed the complaint, and restored me to a perfect state of health. From the good effect of your Elixir I was led to suppose your other medicines were equally efficacious, which induced me to give your Worm Lozenges to my children, and with pleasure I inform you they had the desired effect. Any other information I shall give on application to me at my house in Sly's street, Baltimore.

John Keller.

Messrs. R. Lee & Son,

In December last I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which time my appetite failed, and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertion I could pronounce a single sentence louder than my breath. Some of my friends having observed to me, that much good had been done by the use of Lee's Elixir, advised me to procure a bottle from Messrs. Warner and Hanna, which I accordingly did—and to those persons unacquainted with the merits of this medicine, it will appear astonishing that three doses should remove the pains in my breast, and the use of the one bottle restored me to PERFECT HEALTH.

J. A. Smith,

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild certain and efficacious in its operations.—Should no worms exist in the body, it will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and bad indigestions, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleets, flour albus [whites] impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
For the cure of agues, remittent and inter-mittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy in one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the use of other remedies.

Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, iters, and all eruptions of the skin, rendering it soft and smooth.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A certain and never failing cure for venereal complaints.

N. B. Each and every medicine above enumerated, have directions describing their mode of use in the most perfect manner.

April 3.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets, HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.

50 barrels Whiskey.

1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.

Goshen do. in casks.

5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.

1000 do. white do.

French Brandy.

Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, of the latest importations.

Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.

Do. inferior qualities, in do.

Molasses, in hogsheads.

Clover Seed, warranted fresh.

Cotton, in bales and by retail.

Candles, mould and dipped.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garrett's

Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco,

Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cord,

Leading Lines, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families

a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats

Plaster of Paris, &c.

April 17.

NOTICE.

ELISHA JANNEY having by his indenture duly executed and dated the 29th day of last month, conveyed to the subscriber the whole of his estate real personal & mixed, in trust for the purpose of disposing of the same and applying the proceeds thereof to the payment of his debts—all those indebted to the said Elisha Janney, by bond, bill, note, or book account, are hereby requested to settle the same with Mr. Michael Cleary, and those who have claims against the said Janney, will be pleased to render them within 90 days from this date, to the said Cleary who may be found at the said Janney's counting-room on his wharf, and is duly authorized for that purpose by

Richard M. Scott, Trustee.

June 9.

NOTICE.

ON the 6th inst. I passed to James Dunlap three notes of that date, drawn in his favor and subscribed by me—one of which is payable in twelve, one at 18, and one at twenty-four months after date, for 698 dollars thirty one cents each; which notes (by agreement legally executed) are not to be paid until certain stipulations contained in said agreement are complied with on the part of said Dunlap. All manner of persons are therefore cautioned against taking all or any of said notes, until the stipulations in said agreement are complied with; without which they will not be paid.

Thomas Irwin.

Jan 4

May 26.